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No. 17,188.

號十二月六年八十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd., and THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
£23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000.
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500.
II—Fire Funds..... £3,837,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds..... £17,537,590.
Sinking Fund Account..... £23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456.
Life and Annuity Branches..... £1,141,593.
Revenue Marine Department..... £37,239.
Other Receipts..... £78,940.
£5,339,223.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BURGESS, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order representing Bank Note.
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And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

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Splits 60 " " "

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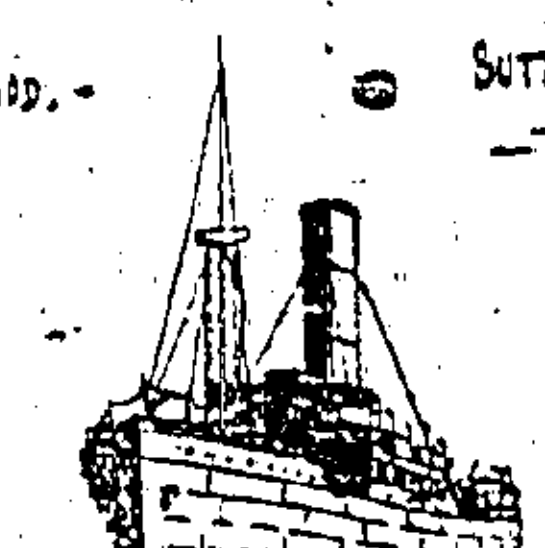
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Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
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WONG PING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.
TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE IN ITALY.
ENEMY ATTACKS SANGULI. VIOLENT FIGHTING CONTINUES ON THE PIAVE.
London, June 18.
An Italian official message states: The violence of the battle has somewhat decreased on the mountain front but is increasing along the Piave.
The enemy's renewed attempts, opposite Maserada and Candiglio, to establish new openings on the right bank of the river, on Monday, were singularly repulsed. The struggle raged unceasingly from Fossalta to Caposile and formidable attacks alternated with counter-attacks. The beginnings of vigorous advances were crushed or, arrested and the struggle was suspended only late at night. The Italians were strenuously tried but the enemy was unable to increase the short depth on the strip of ground in which fighting has been raging for four days.
We took 1,550 prisoners.
Our airmen tirelessly participated in the battle, effectively, notwithstanding heavy rain.
On the northern edge of Montello we strengthened our occupation on the river as far as Cassanese. The enemy from the north-eastern salient of the mountain delivered two attacks. The first was arrested eastward of the line and north-eastward of the line. The second was held up immediately southward of the San Mauro and San Andrea railway.
Partial attacks in the Grappa region were repulsed.
Successful *coup-de-main* were carried out and 100 prisoners taken.
Enemy thrusts at the end of the Brenta Valley and eastward of Frenzela Valley were promptly arrested.
On the eastern margin of the Asiago Plateau we wrested from the enemy Bazeupizzo and the heights south-eastward of Sasso, taking 300 prisoners.
We and the French are strongly attacking the gained ground on the spur of Costa Lunga, and are taking prisoners.
The British further west prisoners numerous others.
The bearing of the Italian and Allied troops is admirable. From St. Elvio to the sea every man understood that the enemy absolutely must not pass. Every defender in Grappa felt each yard of the historic mountain to be sacred, to his native land. To all our own and the Allied artillery may be assigned particular merit for breaking the first impetus of the onslaught.

SHIPPING CONSTRUCTION.
BRITAIN NOT TO BE STARVED.
London, June 18.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the world's shipping construction has now for the first time exceeded the destruction. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, there was no chance whatever, as far as it was humanly foreseeable, of Great Britain being starved into submission.

NEW SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.
CONCESSIONS TOWARDS RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.
SOME WISE SUGGESTIONS.
London, June 18.
An article in the *New Statesman*, reviewing the various publications upon the new scheme of Government for India, remarks:—
"The Indian Nationalists, no more than the Civil Servants, have not yet adequately grappled with the problems of how to introduce responsible Government gradually. The Nationalists have laid stress on increasing more and more the proportion of appointments held by Indians and on simultaneously increasing the power and proportion of elected Members on the Viceregal and Provincial Councils, but these things would bring India no nearer to responsible Government. What Mr. Montagu has to contrive is some way of approach, by successive steps, to the goal of handing over the Indian administration to Ministers genuinely controlling their own Departments and liable to removal from office if they forfeit the confidence of the Legislature. This is what the Government pledged itself to advance to gradually and at its own time. It is for this advance that Mr. Montagu has now to propose the immediately practicable steps."
The writer of the article favours a solution by which the administration of every Province should forthwith be divided into two parts with distinct Departments and Budgets, one part comprising those branches which cannot immediately be handed over and would remain as at present, and the other, including Health, Education and Public Work, be placed under Members of Council chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor from a majority in the Legislative Assembly. This method of approach, the writer thinks, will be not a sham, but a gradually increasing trial of the real thing.

ENEMY CLAIMS 3,000 PRISONERS.
London, June 18.
A wireless, Austrian official report states:—
General von Wurm gained ground at numerous points in Venetia. His southern wing is fighting stubbornly. We have reached the Fossalta Canal. The Archduke Joseph has consolidated his successes in the Montello region. Counter-attacks broke down.
We captured in three days in the region 78 guns, including many of heavy calibre.
The enemy's counter-attacks on both sides of the Brenta were constantly but vainly renewed.
The British attacks to the south of Asiago were equally unsuccessful. The prisoners now number 80,000 and the guns captured 120.

MR. MONTAGU'S MEMORANDUM.
BEFORE WAR CABINET.
London, June 19.
An article by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the *Labour Leader*, expresses the opinion that Mr. Montagu's views as set forth in his Memorandum on the Indian Government now before the War Cabinet, are, on the whole, sound. He then asks what ought to be the regulating features of the new scheme. The first and most important is the establishment of real Legislatures to control the policy and finance, and an Executive, which is responsible to the political organs. Mr. MacDonald expresses surprise that the Home Rule Nationalists favour the scheme by which the Executives will remain the creations of the Viceroy or the Secretary of State for India, obedient to him on the one hand, and bound to carry out the decisions of the Legislature, this is the creation of a deadlock.

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTIMATIONS

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM
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All the modern amenities, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

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BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)
COMEDIAN.

6000 (When Father Papered the Parlor)
(Don't go out with Him to-night.)

6001 Wake up John Bull
(I'll lend you my best Girl.)

6002 (Where the Crowd goes)
(Let's have a Song on the Gramophone.)

6003 (I never heard Father Laugh so much)
(My Lass from Glasgow Town.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
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MADE TO ORDER



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PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 451.
Hongkong, March 29, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, June 19, 1918. 533

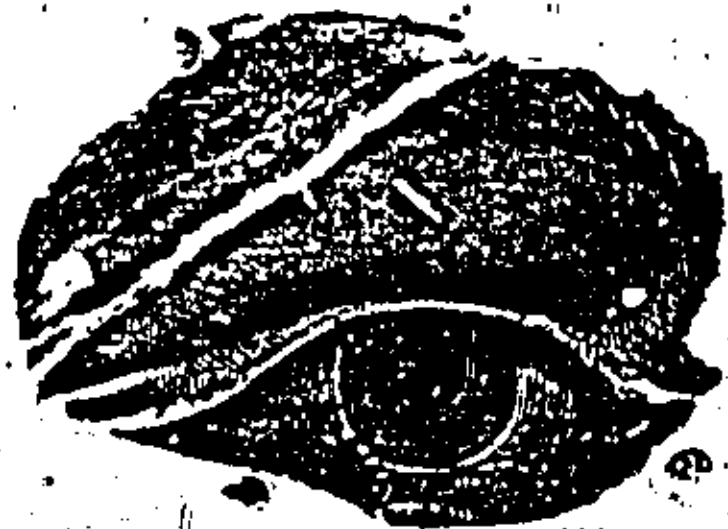
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SHIPS' SURGEON WANTED immediately for voyage to Calcutta. Apply stating terms to—
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Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 532

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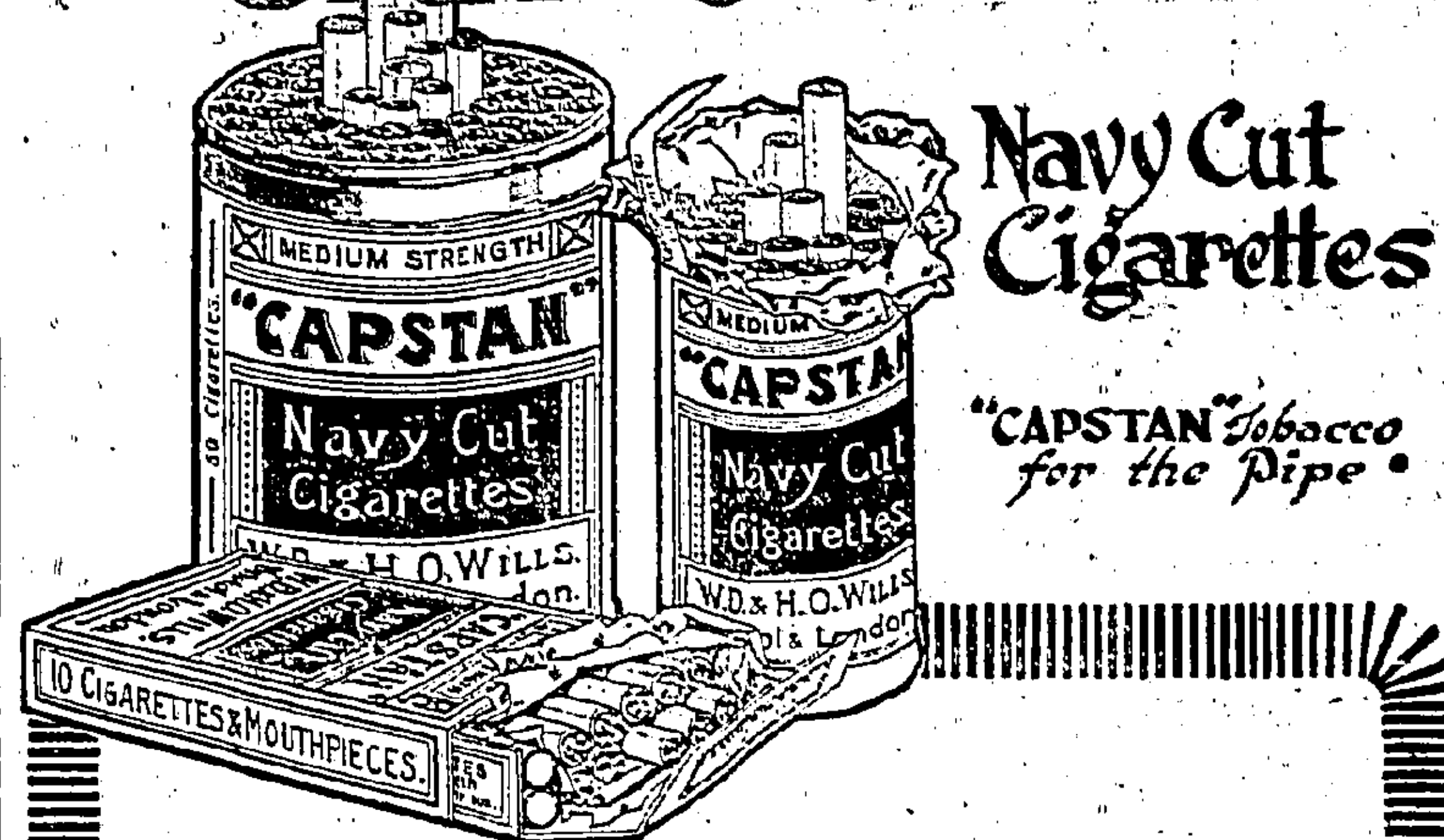
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Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes
& in air-tight tins of 50

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MAGNUMS in air-tight
tins of 50 Cigarettes

PRUSSIAN COUNTESS EXPOSES
"JUNKERDOM."

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News has interviewed Countess von Reventlow, sister of Count von Reventlow who is a sworn enemy of Junkerdom. The Countess reverted to her maiden name on the death of her husband a few years ago and fled from Germany. She contrived her escape from Germany at the beginning of the present winter and is now working in a Swiss colony for deserters.

Discussing the Junkers, Countess Reventlow said:—

"There is nothing quite like them in the world; their outlook and vision are amazingly limited. They rarely leave Germany. The young Junkers become soldiers, sailors, State officials, or diplomats. Their gospel is the grandeur of Prussia. And this grandeur, they ask themselves, whence did it come? The answer they gave it through war, war, war. But they were saying in 1913 and 1914 'Prussia has not been at war for forty years.' The thing is not normal. A war is necessary."

Referring to Von Tirpitz, the Countess said:—

"The determination to make the German navy great and invincible has always been the master passion of his life. He allowed nothing to stand in his way. I think he always heard England might prove an obstacle in the path of this ambition. 'Gentlemen,' he once said to the officers assembled at supper during the interval of a naval ball, 'gentlemen, dance until dawn if you like, but be ready for hard work to-morrow.' The trial of strength with the islanders may come sooner than we think."

EXPENDITURES THAT DON'T
SHOCK NOW.

War has taught even the thriftiest economist to receive with resignation estimates of expenditures which in peace time, says the Daily Chronicle, would have made him a sign of protest. So we read without a shock the proposal of the Waterways Association to spend 20 millions on improving our canal system. Yet that is half as much again as it cost to complete Lesseps's great work, and 23 times as much as the cost, if the estimate may be accepted, of the greatest waterway, France's celebrated Languedoc Canal.

Switzerland has concluded an agreement with the Bolshevik Government for the return to Russia of all Russian deserters. Most of these deserted from the Russian corps in France.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN
CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Rumex, Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhea can always be depended upon for sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COST OF STRIKES IN AUSTRALIA.
£2,641,735 LOST LAST YEAR.

As the result of investigations made by the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. Knibbs), it has been ascertained that there were 444 industrial disputes in Australia during 1917. Altogether 1941 establishments were affected, and 173,970 employees were involved. The number of working days lost totalled 4,689,316, and the loss in wages is estimated at £2,641,735. Although there were 508 disputes during the previous year, they were not so protracted, and the loss in wages is set down at £967,604.

After careful consideration of the data it has been ascertained that 79 disputes throughout the various States were directly associated with the action of the employees at the railway workshops. Of these disputes 52 occurred in New South Wales, 18 in Victoria, three in South Australia, and two in each of the remaining States. The total number of workpeople involved in these dislocations was 37,507, the loss in working days was 3,982,250, with a consequent estimated loss in wages of £2,233,000. In New South Wales the loss of wages is estimated at £1,780,000; in Victoria, £323,500; in Queensland, \$62,000; in South Australia, £7,400; West Australia, £42,300; and in Tasmania £15,800.

Of the total number of workpeople involved (37,507) 77,357, or 79 per cent., were resident in New South Wales, 14,200, or 16 per cent., in Victoria; 2,350, or 2 per cent., in Queensland; and the remaining 3,600, or 4 per cent., in the other States.

In connection with the estimated loss of wages in various industries, workpeople in the mining section suffered to the greatest extent, no less than £781,850, or 35 per cent. of the total estimated loss, being recorded as the loss to employees engaged in coal and other mining. Other industries in which the workpeople lost large sums in wages were shipping and wharf laboring (£609,630, or 27 per cent.); railway and tramway services £354,310, or 16 per cent.; general transport of goods (£124,000, or 6 per cent.); and manufacturing industries, including £244,690, or 11 per cent.

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"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative power is decreasing.

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COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES 1/6 and 2/6

GRAVEL BY LADIES.

The mysterious way in which passports permitting ladies to travel are issued or withheld has often puzzled people in the Far East. It has also puzzled Truth, which says:—

"I have often wondered how, in spite of the strict regulations against the issue of passports to ladies to travel abroad, some of them manage to obtain the official permits. Some light may be thrown upon the problem by the following incident:—An officer who had been ill after service in East Africa received an appointment in India. His wife applied to accompany him, putting in medical certificates from eminent authorities that her presence was necessary, in order to prepare the special diet needed in order that his health should be thoroughly reestablished. At first she was told she could go, but later she was informed that no passports were being issued to women."

"Soon afterwards however, this lady heard that an acquaintance of her own, with no special claim to consideration, had been granted a passport. She accordingly renewed the application to the India Office, citing the case which had come to her notice. She was informed that no passport had been issued to the lady in question. Having verified the facts, she next applied to another official at the India Office who informed her that the other lady's passage was granted as the result of a personal interview she had with the confidential lady clerk at the India Office. Thereupon she made yet another application to the Under-Secretary of State for India of the Military Department, which was laid before some departmental committee. It was again rejected, from which I draw the conclusion that in the India Office the confidential lady clerk has more power than an Under-Secretary of State. No wonder there is a suspicion that applications do not meet with equal consideration and are not decided on their merits."

INTIMATIONS

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DRINK

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GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT. INVARIABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP. REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS. ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

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A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	(See top of beam)	20'	7' 6"	11'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	500	18' 6"	18'	7' 6"	11'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	500	18' 6"	18'	7' 6"	11'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	220	12'	12'	7' 6"	11'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	220	12'	12'	7' 6"	11'
TAK-KO-KU					
Commonwealth Dock	400	20'	20'	7' 6"	11'
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	400	20'	20'	7' 6"	11'
Laurel Dock	400	20'	20'	7' 6"	11'

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INTIMATIONS

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Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
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Hongkong, June 19, 1918. 533

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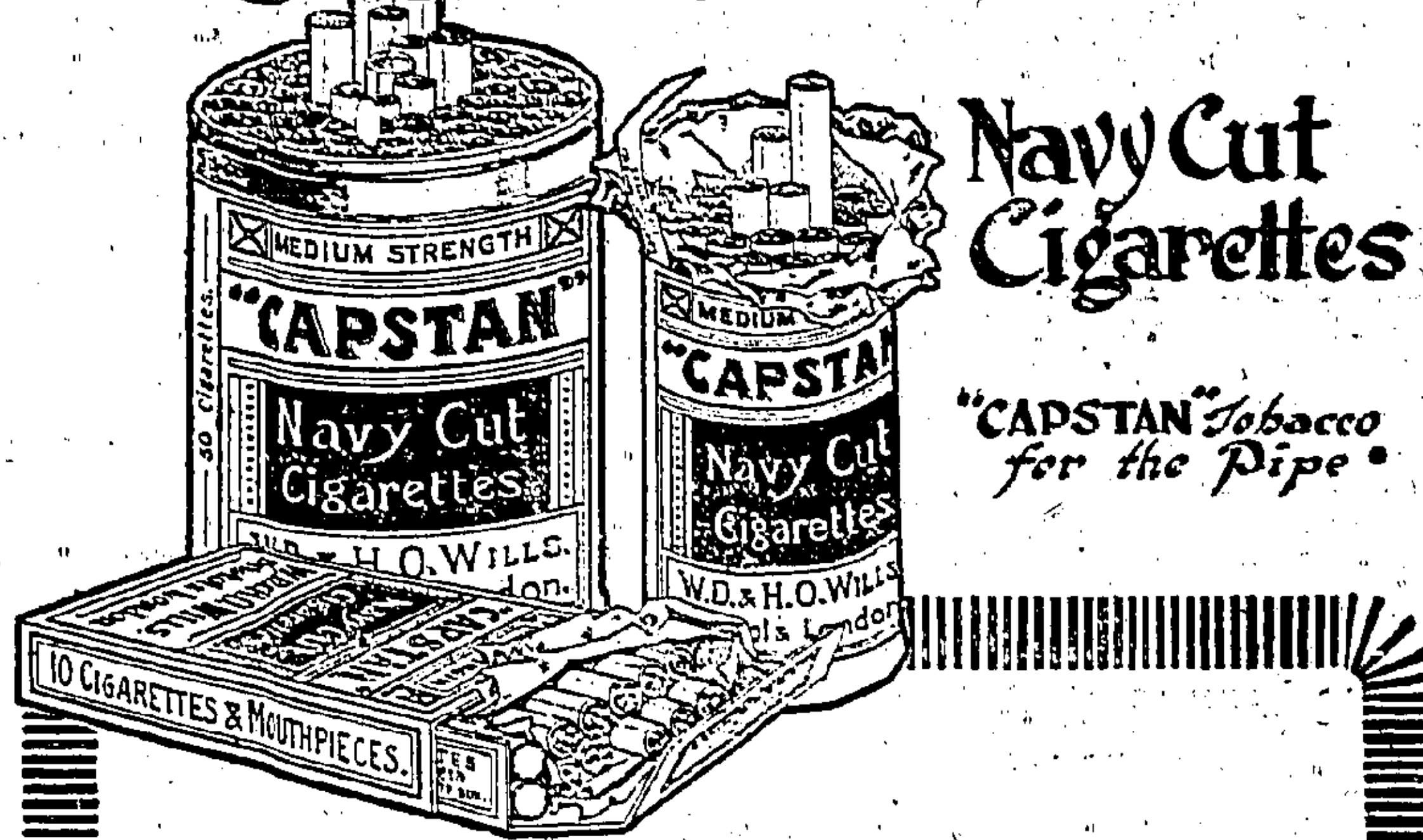
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PRUSSIAN COUNTESS EXPOSES.

"JUNKERDOM."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* has interviewed Countess von Reventlow, sister of Count von Reventlow, who is a sworn enemy of Junkerdom. The Countess reverted to her maiden name on the death of her husband a few years ago and fled from Germany. She contrived her son's escape from Germany at the beginning of the present winter and is now working in a Swiss colony for deserters.

Dismissing the Junkers, Countess Reventlow said:—
"There is nothing quite like them in the world; their outlook and vision are amazingly limited. They rarely leave Germany. The young Junkers become soldiers, sailors, State officials, or diplomats. Their gospel is the grandeur of Prussia. And this grandeur, they ask themselves, whence did it come? The answer they give is: through war, war, war. But they were saying in 1913 and 1914: 'Prussia has not been at war for forty years. The thing is not normal. A war is necessary.'"

Referring to Von Tirpitz, the Countess said:—

"The determination to make the German navy great and invincible has always been the mastering passion of his life. He allowed nothing to stand in his way. I think he always feared England might prove an obstacle in the path of this ambition. 'Gentlemen,' he once said to the officers assembled at supper during the interval of a naval ball, 'gentlemen, dance until dawn if you like, but be ready for hard work to-morrow. The trial of strength with the islanders may come sooner than we think.'"

EXPENDITURES THAT DON'T SHOCK NOW.

War has taught even the thriftiest economist to receive with resignation estimates of expenditures which in peacetime, says the *Daily Chronicle*, would have made him a raging unit of protest. So we read without a shock the proposal of the Waterways Association to spend 30 millions on improving our canal system. Yet that is half as much again as it cost to complete Lesseps' great work, and 25 times as much as the cost, if the estimate may be accepted, of the greatest waterway, France's celebrated Languedoc Canal.

Switzerland has concluded an agreement with the Bolshevik Government for the return to Russia of all Russian deserters. Most of these deserted from the Russian corps in France.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COST OF STRIKES IN AUSTRALIA.

£2,641,735 LOST LAST YEAR.

As the result of investigations made by the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. Knibbs), it has been ascertained that there were 44 industrial disputes in Australia during 1917. Altogether 1941 establishments were affected, and 173,970 employees were involved. The number of working days lost totalled 4,689,316, and the loss in wages is estimated at £2,641,735. Although there were 303 disputes during the previous year, they were not so protracted, and the loss in wages is set down at £967,504.

After careful consideration of the data it has been ascertained that 79 disputes throughout the various States were directly associated with the action of the employees at the railway workshops. Of these disputes 52 occurred in New South Wales, 18 in Victoria, three in South Australia, and two in each of the remaining States. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 27,507, the loss in working days was 3,382,250, with a consequent estimated loss in wages of £2,233,000. In New South Wales the loss of wages is estimated at £1,780,000; in Victoria, £325,500; in Queensland, \$62,000; in South Australia, £7,400; West Australia, £42,300; and in Tasmania £15,800.

Of the total number of workpeople involved (27,507) 77,357, or 79 per cent., were resident in New South Wales; 14,200, or 15 per cent., in Victoria; 2,350, or 2 per cent., in Queensland; and the remaining 3,800, or 4 per cent., in the other States. In connection with the estimated loss of wages in various industries, workpeople in the mining section suffered to the greatest extent, no less than £781,250, or 35 per cent. of the total estimated loss, being recorded as lost to employees engaged in coal and other mining. Other industries in which the workpeople lost large sums in wages were shipping and wharf laboring (£609,690, or 27 per cent.); railway and tramway services (£354,310, or 16 per cent.); general transport of goods (£124,000, or 6 per cent.); and manufacturing industries, including (£244,690, or 11 per cent.).

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The mysterious way in which passports permitting ladies to travel are issued or withheld has often puzzled people in the Far East. It has also puzzled *Truth*, which says:—

"I have often wondered how, in spite of the strict regulations against the issue of passports to ladies to travel abroad, some of them manage to obtain the official permits. Some light may be thrown upon the problem by the following incident:—An officer who had been ill after service in East Africa received an appointment in India. His wife (medical) certificates from eminent authorities that her presence was necessary, in order to prepare the special diet needed in order that his health should be thoroughly re-established. At first she was told she could go, but later she was informed that no passports were being issued to women."

"Soon afterwards, however, this lady heard that an acquaintance of her own, with no special claim to consideration, had been granted a passport. She accordingly renewed the application to the India Office, citing the case which had come to her notice. She was informed that no passport had been issued to the lady in question. Having verified the facts, she next applied to another official at the India Office, who informed her that the other lady's passage 'was granted as the result of a personal interview she had with the confidential lady clerk at the India Office.' Thereupon she made yet another application to the Under-Secretary of State for India of the Military Department, which was laid before some departmental committee. It was again rejected, from which I draw the conclusion that in the India Office the confidential lady clerk 'has more power than an Under-Secretary of State.' No wonder there is a suspicion that applications do not meet with equal consideration and are not decided on their merits."

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Commercial Dock	144' 3"	10' 6"	10'	7' 6"	2' 11"
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Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 515

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G. R.

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MARROWFAT PEAS
&c., &c.

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to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, June 18, 1918. 534

G. R.

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the 24th June, 1918, at 11 a.m., at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION, 186 Bays.

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Hongkong, June 17, 1918. 550

AUCTION.

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Hongkong, June 5, 1918. 497

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PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 280

CHINESE CUSTOMS TARIFF REVISION

OUTLINE OF WORK BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

BY JOHN R. ARNOLD.

[U.S. BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

The war, which distracted public attention in this country from so many things which would otherwise have interested it, has diverted it pretty completely from the part which representatives of our Government are taking in the conference now sitting in Shanghai for the purpose of revising the Chinese tariff schedules. It is not a matter of general knowledge here that the Customs duties in China, and much of the Customs procedure, are laid down in detail in treaties with foreign Powers; so that the consent of at least the more important of the latter is necessary to effect any change of consequence. Such an arrangement acts, of course, as a limitation on China's financial freedom of action; and for that reason it has been at times overhastily denounced by writers, both Chinese and foreign. A careful study of the situation, however, is pretty sure to show that, while some nations have undoubtedly been guided by selfish considerations in dealing with China in this respect, any system radically different from the present one would be impracticable as long as the conditions of financial administration in China are what they are to-day.

At the same time this cannot mean that any Power is justified in withholding from China the right of making increases in the Customs duties, or modifications in the manner of collecting them, which are necessary from the point of view of her successful public finance, and which are in line with the practice of other nations; and it is primarily to remedy a state of affairs which has resulted, in effect, in withholding from China a portion of the Customs revenue to which she is entitled under the existing treaties, that the present conference has assembled at Shanghai. Our Government is represented at this meeting by our Commercial Attaché in China, Mr. Julian Arnold, and by Mr. John K. Sighe of the Treasury Department. There are more than twenty Treaty Powers who have an interest in any revision of the Chinese tariff, but the number that would strongly influence any modifications is of course a good deal smaller. At the opening session of the conference the Chinese Government was represented by 15 or 16 persons, including a British member of the Maritime Customs staff, and the following countries (other than the United States) by a varying number of delegates for the most part their Commercial Attachés and members of their Consular staffs:—Belgium, Great Britain, France, Japan, Russia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Spain, Portugal and Brazil.

That situation has arisen in which China has failed to receive a portion of the Customs revenue to which she is entitled under the treaties is due to the peculiar method which obtains of securing the duties to be paid on a long list of important commodities, which, in the case of imports especially, comprise the greater part of the foreign trade from the standpoint of value. The treaties guarantee to China in principle a uniform rate of 5 per cent. of all customs duties affecting foreign merchandise, import, export, or internal. As in all countries, however, which are unable or do not prefer to do what the United States does, and demand the submission of Consular invoices with all import shipments, it

is very hard to apply a system of ad valorem duties outright; and this difficulty is increased by the fact that the Chinese Customs cannot enforce the payment of duties by foreigners through judicial process. When the present tariff system was first put in force, therefore, in 1858, this obstacle was surmounted by fixing for tariff purposes the values of the articles which then made up the bulk of the trade of China, at official levels based on the prices ruling at the time. This is done in many other countries; but the latter, having complete control over their own revenue systems, keep these official valuations in line with ruling market prices by periodical revisions, in some cases annually or oftener.

In the case of China, however, the fact that the rates of duty are fixed by treaty, and that the consent of a considerable number of foreign Governments is necessary to effect any change, has made such revision hard to obtain in practice; and no provision has ever been made for making it periodically. As a result, the valuations set down in 1858 still rule in the case of exports; and the import valuations have been revised only once—in 1902; and then on the basis of prices ruling during the period 1897-1899. Under such conditions it is plain that any general change in world prices is bound to throw the actual rates of duty collected off the theoretical level of 5 per cent. If commodity prices had dropped extensively since the valuations were fixed, the actual rate of duty would have risen, and the Chinese Government would be receiving more revenue than it is strictly entitled to. As a matter of fact, however, and particularly in the case of imports, prices have risen so much that the contrary effect has been produced, despite the revision in the valuations which took place in 1902. Figures compiled by a Japanese newspaper about a year and a half ago showed that the actual rates of duty collected on 12 commodities which made up the bulk, in value, of the exports from Japan to China, averaged 4.3 per cent.; but it is more generally estimated that the average of all collections does not exceed 3 1/2 per cent. Even if it were assumed that the average loss in revenue was not greater than 0.7 per cent, the absolute loss on import duties (and inward transit duties on imports alone must have amounted, during 1916, to something in the neighbourhood of 2,700,000 taels, or more than \$2,000,000) at the average rate of exchange for the year; and this is about the minimum figure at which the loss can be reckoned.

This state of affairs has long been apparent, and has given rise to endless discussions about the revision of the Chinese tariff to an effective five per cent.—a mysterious-sounding phrase for which the preceding paragraph supplies an explanation. It has never been seriously denied that China had a legitimate right to demand this degree of revision in her favour; and to a great extent the failure of the Powers to concede it in the past has been the result of mere inertia and of the difficulty of assembling the cumbersome machinery necessary to effect it. Other motives have come into play as well, however, and no definite action was taken until it was discovered that, in connection with the war interests of the Allies, China had something to give as well as to ask. It was then speedily found that the desired revision of the tariff valuations, as well as certain other concessions not immediately connected with the subject at hand, would constitute a fair exchange for the benefits which would accrue to the Allies from the entry of China into the war. It is as a result of this arrangement that the conference now sitting in Shanghai has been called together.

The primary business of the conference, then, is the adjustment of the fixed valuations of the scheduled commodities to the new level of world prices. Under present conditions, however, such an adjustment is far from being a simple matter. It is necessary to go back four years in order to find anything that can be termed normal prices; and, if these were adopted as a basis of action, they would be so far below present prices as still to deprive the Chinese Government of a considerable revenue to which they are justly entitled. It, on the other hand, a revision were based on present prices, and were to stand for anything like the period that the existing valuations have stood, a state of affairs unjust to the importer and exporter would come into existence as soon as prices began to go down. The most obvious solution would seem to be a revision based on present prices, combined with the establishment of machinery for an automatic future revision at frequent intervals. It has been suggested that the nations participating in the conference pledge them-

selves to another revision two years after the end of the war; but when it comes to going beyond this, and providing for regular automatic revisions, the difficulties are considerable.

It is understood that an important element in the conference favours a revision based upon the average prices for the period 1911-1913, with a temporary surtax to bring the duties up to 5 per cent. for the period of the war; while in other quarters it is held that such a surtax would require the making of entirely new treaties.

Such being the conditions under which the revision conference must work, it is not altogether surprising to hear possible observations with regard to the likelihood of its accomplishing anything at all. Still, the problem is not beyond solution, and it is too early to pass judgment.

The work of the conference is primarily limited to this adjustment of valuations. There is nothing, however, so far as known here, to prevent their discussing any practical problem bearing on the Chinese tariff system. It is possible, therefore, that the general question of raising the theoretical level of the duties above five per cent. will be raised by the Chinese representatives. The Chinese Government has two strong motives for desiring such an increase: the need of more revenue; and the feeling that there should be better means than now exist for giving tariff protection to the rising factory industries of the country. The foreign nations concerned have no reasonable grounds for opposing the former, and less for opposing the latter, than might be thought at first sight; since factories established with foreign capital and management would benefit equally with those under Chinese control. This is a point which may become of special interest to Americans, since the advantage of establishing industrial plants in China itself is particularly great in the case of countries where the home cost of labour is high. It is not a question of American capital being used in China to manufacture with cheap labour goods which would otherwise be made with the employment of Americans; but rather one of manufacturing with American capital all goods in which we could meet the competition of other countries with a cheaper labour supply.

The reasonableness of a moderate increase in the general level of the Chinese duties has been formally recognized by both the British Government and our own in treaties contracted some 15 years ago. In both these cases, however, an increase in the duties to 12 1/2 per cent. was made contingent on the abolition of the "likin" taxes on goods entering into foreign trade. The likin is a toll, burdensome and irregular in practice, on goods in transit, when they pass certain stations on the main trade routes. Its abolition would not only relieve the trade of China of a serious handicap, but it would also mean a considerable financial advantage to the national Government of China. For these reasons the progressive Chinese, though sometimes inclined to protest at the raising of the duties being made contingent upon a modification of China's internal revenue system, have pretty generally come to the conclusion that the likin should be done away with. Its effective abolition, however, would involve so much financial reorganization that there seems little possibility of putting before the Customs revision conference a programme which could receive practical consideration.

Suggestions have also been made that the conference should take up a variety of mooted questions connected with the Chinese tariff, such as the limits of treaty ports, the changing of export duties on goods made from imported raw materials, the procedure required in clearing foreign-owned vessels trading on inland waterways, etc. Many of these, however, would mean changes in the treaties, and it seems improbable that the conference will complicate its work considering them for the present.

Despite all complications and uncertainties, the work of this conference is of the highest interest in connection with our future relations with the Far East, and its outcome will be watched with attention by those in touch with that part of the world.

Is this your boy?
Is he too weak and sickly to join his companions in play, and are you helpless in spite of your utmost efforts to make him well?
What have you done toward building up his blood? Pure, red blood is what he needs most, if he is to become active and strong.
Have you given him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? They are the remedy every growing boy or girl needs to build up the blood and bring health, strength, a good colour, a hearty appetite and strong nerves.
An instructive booklet, "Build Up the Blood," will be sent free upon request.
Get the pills from your druggist or post-paid, one bottle for \$1.00, six for \$5.00 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 205 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

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JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING
AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 78% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 93.5% Ammonium Chloride.
No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 83.5% Ammonium Chloride.
ENGLISH SODA ASH 98% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 17.5 T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.

Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.

SEUNG KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS.
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PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS

CONSUME VERY LITTLE CURRENT

(about 1/2 Watt per candle power).

The light is steady and does not flicker.

Obtainable from the principal Electrical Contractors.

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JOHNNIE WALKER: "You are quite right—that's been my policy since 1820."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
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Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

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of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.
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25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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and FILMS,
PLATES
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DEVELOPING & PRINTING
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A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 12, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Linen, &c. at Hughes & Houghton.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture &c.
at Hughes & Houghton.
4 p.m.—Drawing of War Bonds at the
Theatre Royal.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

SATURDAY, June 22.—
Summer Solstice.
Coronation of King George V., 1911.
4 p.m.—Gymkhana at the Racecourse.
SUNDAY, June 23.—
Prize of Wales born 1894.
MONDAY, June 24.—
Midsummer Day.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Por-
celains, &c. by Messrs. Hughes &
Houghton.
TUESDAY, June 25.—
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.
SATURDAY, June 29.—
12 noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation
Co. meeting.
MONDAY, July 1.—
General Holiday.

THE "CHINA MAIL."

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
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pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
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Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Order for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit
25 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
five cents each.

Advertisements and notices to Advertisers
on Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and notices to Advertisers
on Pages 1, 6, 8, and 9 should be
sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in
before 5 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered to a fixed period will be
continued until countermanded.

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THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge
of neuralgia, whatever the trouble
is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away
the pain at once and cures the complaint
quickly. First application gives relief.
When a bottle of it is kept in the house
the pain of burns and scalds may be
promptly relieved, cuts and bruises
quickly healed and swellings promptly
reduced. In fact, for the household it is
it is just such an embrochure as every
family should be provided with. For
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR
CONFERENCE.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918.

How is expressed in many quarters
that the Prisoners of War Conference,
which is at present sitting at The
Hague, will be fruitful of more
humane treatment being meted to
British prisoners. The principal
object of the Conference is the
exchange of British and German
prisoners of war, but it has been
indicated as probable that the employ-
ment of prisoners of war behind the
German lines and the callous cruelty
inflicted on them will also be discussed.
The War Office has from time to
time been accused of inactivity which
has resulted in worse treatment being
accorded to British war prisoners
than to others. The British Delegates
to The Hague are Lord NEWTON,
Sir GEORGE CAVE (the Home
Secretary) and General BELFIELD,
while Germany's representatives are
Privy Councillor von ECKHARDT,
General von FRIEDRICH, Major
DRAUET (who has participated in
a similar Conference) and Prince
HATZFELD-WILDBERG, Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary. The Committee appointed
by the British Government to inquire
into the enemy treatment of British
prisoners of war on the Western
Front has furnished a tragic record
of German brutality and calculated
deception. That report, of which a
lengthy summary was given in the
China Mail a week ago, affords a
striking comment upon the astounding
pretensions of the KAISER to
Divine guidance and direction in
the war. The report shows that the
Anglo-German agreement of last
year whereby it was agreed that
no war prisoners should be em-
ployed in any work within 30
kilometres of the firing line, was
violated by the Germans and that
British prisoners are systematically
compelled to engage in work forbidden
by the laws of war, close behind the
firing line, thereby being deliberately
exposed to enemy and Allied gunfire.
The report furnishes appalling evi-
dence concerning the systematic semi-
starvation of prisoners and the
inadequacy of accommodation and
supply of clothing which has in-
tensified their misery. Furthermore,
the report shows that the cause of
a number of deaths, which the Ger-
man Government admitted, was
plainly attributable to starvation and
the awful conditions to which prison-
ers were subjected. There is no
parallel to these conditions in any
of the Allied countries where German
prisoners of war are well fed
and clothed and treated with
scrupulous regard for the inter-
national conventions which govern
the treatment of prisoners of war.
There is point as well as piquancy
in the question which the Rt. Hon.
EVERETT CECIL asked in this con-
nection in the House of Commons
last week. His question laid it down
as a premise that man for man would
be an unfair exchange as the German
prisoner was better fed than the
British, and hence a German prisoner
would be a better asset to Germany

than a British prisoner in England,
as exchanged prisoners are liable to
fight again. It is universally
said that prisoners of war are
"potted" by the British Government,
and the Swiss Red Cross Commission
which had toured Egypt, India,
Burma and the United Kingdom, to
investigate the conditions of the
prisoners of war, stated in their
report that the occupants of the
various prison camps were being
treated in accordance with the spirit
of the Geneva Convention. Interned
enemy civilians, in many cases, were
placed in luxurious surroundings and
in all cases they have been treated
as human beings and not as wild
beasts. The Government has fre-
quently been urged to threaten
reprisals in the matter, but we do not
believe the public sense of English
men would sanction such an abandon-
ment on the part of its authorities of
the common instincts of humanity.
This is one of the many sidelights
on the "two world views" that the
KAISER enlarged upon at his recent
celebration, and Mr. JUSTICE
YOUNG'S Report on the enemy's
treatment of war prisoners invites
consideration by the standard of
"the German principles of right,
freedom, honour and morality," about
which the KAISER prates. Ger-
many's conduct in this war shows
that the German attaches to the
words freedom, honour and morality,
a meaning wholly foreign and
absolutely opposed to the meaning
of these terms given in any
dictionary, except perhaps that
used by the Prussian imperialist.
When we see how persistently
Germany continues to ignore her
agreements we can have little con-
fidence in any substantial improve-
ment of the treatment of prisoners
of war in Germany, and an exchange
of prisoners, even though from the
military point of view disadvantage-
ous to us, commends itself on the
ground of humanity.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange was up again to 3s. 3½d.
on demand to-day.

The weather forecast is still
"cloudy, some rain."

The third Gymkhana meeting of
the season will be held at Happy Valley
on Saturday commencing at 4 o'clock.

To-morrow is a day of great
expectations. The War Bond Drawing
takes place at the Theatre at 4 p.m.—
admission free.

A Chinese woman aged 64 years, a
patient at the Government Civil
Hospital, committed suicide yesterday
by jumping from the window of ward
No. 15 into Eastern Street.

Three fatal cases of bubonic plague
were reported in the Colony yesterday.
There were also three cases of enteric
fever (two fatal) and four cases of
cerebro-spinal fever (three fatal).

BURGLARS AT THE GENERAL
POST OFFICE.

A daring burglary took place at the
General Post Office early this morn-
ing. It is reported that the burglars
gained admittance into the premises
by means of the ventilator which is
undergoing repairs, and broke open
three safes. The officials are very
reticent as to the extent of the loss
but it is currently reported money
and stamps have been stolen to the
extent of close on \$2,000.
The Police are making investiga-
tions but up to the present no
arrests have been made.

THE POPULAR SALUTATION.

How are you?
Oh, "A" thanks.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less
prevalent during this weather.
Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt
and effective. It can always be depended
upon. For sale by all Chemists and
Storekeepers.

HONGKONG & THE WAR.

FURTHER GIFT OF \$250,000.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary forwards
to us the following copies of telegrams
to, and from the Secretary of State for
the Colonies regarding a further gift of
£250,000 from the Colony of Hongkong
to His Majesty's Government towards
the general expenses of the war:—

From His Excellency the Governor to The
Secretary of State, 29th May, 1918:

Unofficial Members of the Legisla-
tive Council unanimously desire that
Colony of Hongkong should make a
further gift of £250,000 towards the
general expenses of the war. If you
approve Crown Agents will be
instructed accordingly.

From The Secretary of State, to His
Excellency the Governor, 15th
June, 1918.

His Majesty's Government desire
to express cordial appreciation of the
generous offer which they gratefully
accept.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. A. B.
BRYSON.

The funeral took place yesterday at
Happy Valley of the late Mr. A. B.
Bryson, who died at Honolulu, the
remains being brought back to the
Colony by the *Tenyo Maru*.

Mr. Bryson was a member of the firm
of Messrs. Banker and Company and
had started out on a combined business
and pleasure trip to America. He was
taken ill on the way and had to go into
hospital at Honolulu where he subse-
quently died.

The deceased was a member of the
H.N.C.C., holding the rank of Sergeant,
and full military honours were accord-
ingly observed.

The cortege was formed at Stone
Pier. The coffin rested on a gun
carriage and was drawn by members of
the Defence Corps, the band of the
18th Infantry also being in attendance
and a firing party drawn from No. 6
Platoon (the deceased having been a
member of that unit). Buglers of the
18th Infantry sounded the "Last Post."

The service was conducted by the
Rev. Archdeacon Barnett and the chief
mourners were:—

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mead, Miss
Lesbire, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Miss
Summers, Mr. S. E. Green, Mr. G.
Banker (of Messrs. Banker & Co.) and
Master D. Green.

The very large number of floral tributes
gave eloquent testimony of the esteem
in which the deceased was held and
included wreaths from the following:—

The Kowloon Cricket Club;
Platoon Commander and N.C.O.s of Old
No. 3 Platoon, H.K.R.; No. 6 Platoon
"B" Company, Hongkong Defence Corps;
Officers' Mess, Hongkong Defence
Corps; members of Sergeants' Mess,
Hongkong Defence Corps; Banker &
Co.; Staff of Toyo Kisen Kaisha;
Phoenix Club; Netherlands India
Commercial Bank, Bunjo Brothers and
a large number from individuals, Euro-
pean and Chinese.

KAISER'S KNOWLEDGE OF
SCRIPTURE.

As Satan can quote Scripture, we can
quite imagine the Kaiser's saying to
Count Cambrin, were there, "What
hast thou to do with peace?" Not
capability but culpability is now
Austria's share. The world is still
feeling the effects of the "Seven Weeks"
War, when Austria ceased to be the
dominant factor in the German nation.
That changed everything. Queen
Victoria had been in agonies of fear for
Prussia; we all remember the famous
letter: "I know that our dear angel
Albert always regarded a strong Prussia
as necessary." She lived to question
it.

Three years before that war she
sought to rouse the King of Prussia to
what she thought the appalling danger
of his country. She was vilified by
Bismarck for her pains. But she did
more. When the Frankfurt Congress
seemed likely to place Austria at the
head of a German Confederation and
exclude Prussia, the intervention of
the Austrian Emperor and implored him
to see that whatever else might befall,
he would protect her "dear children in
Berlin"—these being the Crown Prince
and Princess of Prussia. Then the war
and his swift Prussian victories, and her
"children in Berlin" were spared, not
by Austria, but by Bismarck. *Daily
Chronicle.*

Prince de Tonny Chafente, a French
flying officer who has repeatedly been
mentioned in dispatches for conspicuous
bravery and contempt of danger, is re-
ported dead.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medi-
cine chest, and it is economy in the end.
It always cures and cures quickly.
For sale by all Chemists and Store-
keepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

NOT GOVERNMENT OPIUM.

A Chinese pleaded guilty when
charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this
morning, with being in unlawful
possession of 50 tael of prepared opium
other than Government prepared opium.
Inspector Brazil said the defendant,
who was a carriage cleaner in the
locomotive yard at Hunghom, was
arrested and searched by Mr. Winyard
of the Kowloon Canton Railway, and
the opium was found concealed on his
person.

Defendant's excuse was that the
opium did not belong to him but to a
friend.

His Worship sentenced the defendant
to two months' hard labour.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

A Chinese seaman was charged before
Mr. Wolfe this morning with wounding
another Chinese at West Point.

Mr. E. J. Grist, appearing for the
defendant, said that according to his
instructions, the defendant went to see
the complainant over some money due
to him. After the money was paid
over, the complainant became abusive
and struck the defendant whereupon
several of defendant's friends set upon
the complainant and gave him a severe
trouping. Defendant admitted having
taken part in the fray but he had
absolutely no weapon in his hand. The
wound therefore must have been inflicted
by some body else.

Defendant when put in the witness
box told a different story from that
related by his solicitor. He said he did
not know the defendant and had never
seen him before.

Inspector Macdonald said the defen-
dant was one of those hired bullies
ready to do any dirty job.

After further evidence, His Worship
sentenced the defendant to two months'
hard labour.

ALLEGED SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J.
R. Wood this morning, with snatching
\$3,333 from another Chinese, yesterday.

Inspector O'Sullivan said the defen-
dant was walking along Queen's Road
Central on his way to the Chartered
Bank to deposit the money when the
defendant jostled against him, snatched
the envelope containing the money and
passed it on to an accomplice who ran
away with it. Complainant gave chase
but only managed to arrest the
defendant. The other man escaped.

His Worship adjourned the case until
Saturday.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning,
two coolies were charged with stealing
cast-iron drain pipes valued at \$10 the
property of the P. W. D.

It was stated that the defendants
were arrested as they were carrying the
pipes in Yau-mai.

After the evidence had been heard,
His Worship discharged the defendants.

ST. PATRICK.

THE QUESTION OF HIS
NATIONALITY.

In the course of the debate on Irish
conscription in the House of Commons
on Tuesday, April 16, Mr. Lloyd George
claimed that St. Patrick was a Welsh
man. This gave rise to a little "breeze"
in the House.

Mr. Lloyd George—My hon. friend
the member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon)
talked about the ancient civilization of
Ireland. I think the civilization of my
country was proud and high in those
days. (Laughter and cheers.) As a
matter of fact, St. Patrick was a Welsh-
man. (Loud cries of "No.")

Mr. Pringle—He was a Scotsman.
Most of them Scotts—he was born
in Glasgow. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr.
Lloyd George—I say my Irish friends
borrowed their saint from Wales.
(Renewed cries of "No" and laughter.)

The following letter appeared in the
London Times on the subject:—
Sir—Mr. Lloyd George's assertion in
the House of Commons on Tuesday that
"St. Patrick was a Welshman," was
thoroughly challenged then and there in
various quarters, is undoubtedly in
accordance with the view taken by the
most authoritative recent historians.
In the article on St. Patrick by Pro-
fessor E. O. Guignin, a particularly
careful Celtic scholar, in the 11th edition
of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, this is
the opinion expressed on the record that
St. Patrick's father lived "at a place
called Bannawest."

"The only place of this name we know
is in Devonshire, but it seems more prob-
able that St. Patrick's home is to be sought
near the Severn, and there is evidence
that one of the three places called Bannawest
in Glamorganshire may be intended. The
British name of the future apostle was
Suat, to which Mod. Welsh *Mydd*
"write," corresponds."—Yours, H. O. G.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or
pain in the stomach when Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy goes to the right spot and gives
immediate relief. You cannot afford
to be without it, if you are subject to
attacks of this kind. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE IN FRANCE.

THE STUDENT'S VIEW AND THE
WORKMEN'S VIEW.

The Chinese students in France are
complaining about food restrictions, says
the Editor of the *Journal de Pekin* in his
issue of June 4. Numerous newspapers
in China publish letters from certain
Chinese students at present in Paris
who lament bitterly the hard times and
the rationing. Life in France, they say,
is now ten times as expensive and even
then one dies of hunger.

We cannot leave these allegations
which are liable to trouble the spirit of
our Chinese Allies and which they make
us think to be at the bottom of our
resources, without protest in view of
the fact that the morale of the French
was never higher and that the people
await calmly and with dignity the
victory for humanity.

All the letters dated on the eve of
the terrible German onslaught received
here now from the Front and the interior
tell of the same quiet courage in the
face of the tragic events reddening
French soil. The unity of the country
is complete, a sort of opinion midway
between elation and pacifism has
generally been formed. This opinion
is prepared for energetic war action,
but at the same time, methodic action
in the domain of diplomacy.

Certainly life from a material stand-
point is rather heavily at present
and I congratulate the Chinese students
who found in the higher cost of living
a pretext of having their monthly
allowances augmented in order to make
a good figure in the cafes on Boulevard
St. Michel.

Their fellow countrymen, the Chinese
workmen employed in the factories, cer-
tainly do not express the same senti-
ments; all their letters to China are
proof of their complete satisfaction with
conditions. They do not complain
about restrictions; they do not say they
die of hunger every month but three
million francs arrive in the Chinese
provinces from the Chinese
workmen to their families in China
every month. They are not starving,
neither are the students.

THE SONG AND THE SOLDIER.

REAL MEANING OF SUITABLE
SONGS.

Our soldiers sang a good deal during
the Civil War, but we are losing the
singing habit, says the *Portland Oregonian*.
The British troops who held the line in
the first few months of the present war
were a singing lot, but this is not so
true of the present armies. Attempts
have been made to explain this. There
is not so much singing of route songs as
formerly, and an officer who is quoted
in the *Illustrated London News* says
that this is not because there has
been a decline of moral, but is the
result of changing personnel. The
"Tommy" of the old army was a
different type. He was an adventurer
born, quite often a man of no trade,
always a happy-go-lucky fellow. But
his place has been taken by the man of
the draft army, taken from industrial
occupations the speeding up of which
left no time for singing and inspired no
inclination for it. It is true that the
Welsh coal miners were a merry lot,
but not so the factory hands. And E.
B. Osborn, who is fostering a movement
to promote singing in the armies, says
that there is another curious factor—the
consciousness of the British workman
turned soldier. He will not open
his mouth to start a song unless he is
certain that he can sing it through to
the end—and that would bar the
majority in any company.

Meanwhile there has been a real
dearth of songs suitable for marching—
although there has been no lack of
attempts to produce them. The Young
Men's Christian Association headquarters
at the various camps have literally been
deluged with compositions. As one
camp in an Eastern state it is said that
there is a room full of manuscripts.
Most of them are wholly lacking in
inspiration. More than half consist of
"words only," the writers seemingly
having regarded the air as a minor
consideration. There are too many
parodies, and a surplus of verses meant
to be sung to tunes already current.
The type of man who sang the
"Battle Hymn" when the *Texas* was
sinking is not to be satisfied with
weak imitations. "Where Do We Go
From Here, Boys?" would be frankly
better than the anticlimax of a weak
adaptation of a noble song.

General Bell has said that "singing
soldiers are the best fighting soldiers,"
but he has not been able to furnish
his men with songs. Meanwhile they
are doing the best they can, but are
notably avoiding the tragic note. The
little war-murmurs of the soldier in camp
are far more likely to make a subject
for his sentimental outgivings than the
more serious affairs.

PENNY LAW-SUITS.

A bus company's county court action
to recover a penny fare in London
recently was quashed in Bromley
County Court. Here the Metropolitan
Railway Company brought an action to
recover sums of one penny and two
pence, excess fares not paid by
passengers. To prove their case the
company had to bring a representative
to the court and witnesses to prove the
default. In each case costs amounting
to several shillings were allowed.

It was pointed out that it was
necessary to take such action, as some
members of the travelling public might
consider they were at liberty to travel
freely without paying the proper fare.

GIFT OF COMFORTS TO
TROOPS.WAR WORK MUST BE ADAPTED TO
REQUIREMENTS.

The following letter by Her Ex-
cellency Lady Chalmers regarding the
Indian Comforts for the Troops Fund,
published in Indian papers, will be of
interest to many lady workers who send
comforts for our troops:—

The Committee of the Indian Comforts
for the Troops Fund, of which I am
a President, have recently consulted
the authorities in India and in Mesopotamia on the question of continuing
to supply comforts to the troops in
Mesopotamia on the system which has
hitherto been followed. The conclusions
which have been reached as a result of
this discussion are so important that I
think it is desirable that they should be
made known to all those in India who
since the war began, have given their
time, labour, or money to this branch of
war work.

In the earlier stages of the war the
work of the Indian Comforts for the
Troops Fund, and I think of most other
comforts organisations in India, consisted
in sending to the troops gifts of clothing,
food, tobacco and other kinds of small
luxuries too numerous to mention. I
need not remind the public how very
greatly these gifts have been appreciated
by the recipients. Every comfort fund
in India has received letters from the
units under its care which testify plainly
to the sentimental and practical value of
its work, and the highest military
authorities in India and in Mesopotamia
have frequently acknowledged in the
warmest terms that the supply of com-
forts to the troops has contributed
materially to their well being and
efficiency in the field.

Recently, however, the idea has
been steadily gaining ground that the
supply of comforts to the troops in
Mesopotamia on the scale and system
hitherto followed is no longer necessary.

Here in India we are again concerned
with the troops in Mesopotamia, since
other theatres of war are mainly served
by the Home funds. Suggestions have
reached our fund from many responsible
military officers in the field to the effect
that much of the most recent comfort
funds could be more usefully devoted to
objects of greater necessity, and it had
been stated that the men now require
very little in the way of comforts except
games and sports. The matter has been
most carefully considered by H. E.
the Commander-in-Chief, and he is strongly
in favour of a policy of concentrating
on the physical and mental recreation
of the troops and reducing the supply of
material comforts. This opinion is
shared by the C. in C. of the Indian
Army, who, in writing to the Indian
Comforts for the Troops Fund only a
short time ago, stated:—

"Undoubtedly the thing to aim at is the
provision of recreation for the troops.
The establishment of clubs, provision of
recreation huts where men can get tea,
mineral waters, etc., as well as write
their letters and play indoor games
during the hot months seems to be a
sound proposition. The Y.M.C.A. has
been of the most valuable assistance in
this work, and their secretaries and managers
have a great experience of catering for
the wants of the troops."

Some little time ago the military
authorities asked that the provision of
articles of clothing, such as socks, should
be discontinued, and more recently
the supply of articles of food has also
been declared to be definitely unneces-
sary. As a result of the opinions quoted
in the preceding paragraph the Indian
Comforts for the Troops Fund have
now decided to alter their whole system
of work and to adopt instead a scheme
for establishing recreation huts at
various centres in Mesopotamia. The
scheme has been warmly taken up by
the local authorities. A central committee
has been formed at Baghdad to administer
it. This committee is presided over by
the Deputy Adjutant-General and con-
sists of representatives of the branches
of General Headquarters, the Y.M.C.A.,
the Y.W.C.A., Mesopotamian Comforts
Fund, Lady Willingdon's War Gifts
Fund, the Church Army and the Indian
Comforts for the Troops Fund. The Central
Committee will determine where huts
should be located and will lay down the
general principles on which they should
be equipped and organised. The actual
management of the huts will be undertaken
by the Y.M.C.A. The Indian Comforts for
the Troops Fund have already accepted
financial responsibility for a number of
huts and they have made special ar-
rangements at the suggestion of H. E.
the Commander-in-Chief to establish
recreation huts on the same principles
for Indian troops. Acting through their
representatives in Mesopotamia they will
maintain an active connection with the
administration of the huts, which will
bear their name. Generally speaking,
the huts will be equipped on the lines of
soldiers' clubs, and arranged to contain
made, a complete set of indoor sports
in connection with them, this being in
addition to the provision for indoor
games, libraries, gramophones, writing
materials, and means for obtaining
refreshments.

So far as the Indian Comforts for
the Troops Fund are concerned the
establishment and maintenance of re-
creation huts will not exhaust the whole
of their energies. There

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ANOTHER BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT.

MR. BONAR LAW REVIEWS THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LONDON, June 18. Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons, moving a Vote of Credit for £500,000,000, recalled that the Vote moved on March 7th was for £600,000,000. The estimated expenditure for the 60 days up to June 8th had been £482,000,000, while actually the expenditure had been £9,500,000 less. While it was unsafe to rely upon a diminution throughout the year, he considered that the estimate might be taken as an indication of the general position.

After mentioning that the possibilities of the country's production had nearly reached a maximum, Mr. Bonar Law said loans to the Allies and the Dominions during the 60 days under review showed a reduction from the estimate of £10,000,000. The total debt due by the Allies to Great Britain was £1,370,000,000, while the Dominions owed £205,000,000.

Reviewing the general situation, he agreed with the enemy's belief that an Austrian success in Italy would have far-reaching results in France, but up to the present the Austrian offensive had failed. (Cheers.) After paying a tribute to the tenacity and courage of the Italians, Mr. Bonar Law said the Italian Command was perfectly confident and did not fear the result.

The Allies had given a great deal of ground in France during the past three months, but the enemy had not attained any of his well-known strategic objects. (Cheers.) There was clear and increasing evidence in the German Press that the German people were becoming disappointed with the success attained. He was sure Great Britain's anxiety three months ago would have been less if it had been possible to foresee the present position. We must regard the struggle in the light of the phases of the first blow on March 21st which was undoubtedly an enemy success. The first phase of the Battle of the Lys was also a great German success, but on the other hand the intense enemy attack on the Third Army before Arras resulted in a complete British victory in which immense losses were inflicted on the enemy. The same was true of the later phase of the Battle of the Lys, where after repeated attempts the enemy was unable to overcome the British resistance. We could legitimately claim that as a British victory.

The first attack on the French was a great enemy victory, but the recent immense attack entirely failed. These attacks, which were the most deadly and most threatening of the war, immediately had important and far-reaching results, which it is hoped in the end would prove decisively important. One resulted in unity of Command. Everybody who followed the conflict would realise that the results justified the change. (Cheers.)

This long-continued battle must be a question of reserves. The Allied great source was in America. The enemy did not succeed in his aim to use the Allied reserves before they could be reinforced from America. (Loud cheers.) He wished it were possible to tell the House of the number of troops sent from Great Britain and the strength of our own forces since March 21st. It was a large number. Strain of necessity rendered possible what had seemed impossible. "American troops are not coming," he said. "They have come. (Loud cheers.) America is not coming into the war. She is in it. (Renewed cheers.)" and American troops have justified everybody's high hopes as regards their fighting quality.

In this connection he quoted an extract from the minutes of the last Supreme War Council: "Thanks to the prompt and cordial co-operation of the President of the United States, the arrangements which were not on foot for the transportation and bringing of American troops will result in it being possible for the enemy to gain a victory by wearing out the Allied reserves before he has exhausted his own." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Bonar Law said the presence of the representatives of the Dominions and the discussions with them reminded him of a serious pre-occupation when they were here a year ago. He referred to the difference between the air and submarine situations then and now. He wished that it was possible to tabulate for the general notice, not only of the people of this country but of the whole world, the magnitude of the British air effort. (Cheers.) There was no branch of which we had greater reason to be proud. (Cheers.) It was almost universally felt that our Air Force was the best in all the theatres.

The inflow of the American troops was the great fact of this year and ought to be the decisive fact in the whole war. (Cheers.)

A NEW BLOW COMING SOON.

Regarding the present military situation, Mr. Bonar Law said: "The new blow is coming soon, but it is impossible to say where. All the information received shows that, despite all their sufferings and hardships, the morale of our troops was never higher than it is today and they never more ready to face the enemy." (Cheers.)

He next paid a tribute to the French soldiers and the splendid spirit of the French people. The result must always be uncertain, but those responsible and best competent to judge viewed the future without alarm, but it within three months the enemy has not secured any of his well-known strategic objects. His campaign will have proved the most disastrous campaign in which he has engaged, despite his victories hitherto.

Concluding, Mr. Bonar Law said: The future of the country and the world depends on the next few weeks. It depends firstly on our and the Allied troops, but also on those at home. It is for us to bear our share of the strain thrown upon us as the soldiers have and will bear theirs, with confidence and hope. (Loud cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH DEMANDS FULL INFORMATION.

Following Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith, paying a tribute to the constant and undaunted temper of the nation, urged that it was in the interest of the Allied cause that full and authoritative information as regards the progress of the campaign should be given from time to time. He asked for information as regards the operations in Palestine, Mesopotamia and Salonika and the collapse of Russia. We could not close our eyes to what was going on in Russia, nor its future relations to the Allied cause. He was not disposed to wipe Russia off the slate, or treat her as non-existent, or assume the attitude that she must stew in her own juice. That would be a policy of fatal shortsightedness.

PIERCE AERIAL COMBATS.

BRITISH DESTROY 25 MACHINES.

LONDON, June 19. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

The enemy's machines were active on the 27th in the northern portion of the British front. There were many air combats.

We destroyed 25 aeroplanes and drove down three.

We dropped 20 tons of bombs on railway stations, junctions, dumps and aerodromes during the day and nine tons of bombs during the night. Five British machines are missing.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF FRENCH COLONIES.

BILLS TO DEVELOP THEM.

PARIS, June 19. The Petit Parisien learns that, as a result of a forthcoming interpellation in the Senate by M. Flaudin, Senator for the French Indian Possessions, a special Senate Committee will be appointed to study the economic resources of the French Colonies and submit Bills for the purpose of increasing the economic production of the Colonies in war time and after the war.

BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WARNED AGAINST DUTCH SOCIALISM.

AMSTERDAM, June 18.

The Dutch branch of the League of Neutral Nations has decided to telegraph to Mr. Havelock Wilson warning him against Mr. Troelstra, and asking him whether the British sailors were willing to transport a pro-German, who at the beginning of the unrestricted submarine warfare assured German Socialists that Holland would not declare war if Dutch vessels were torpedoed.

[Mr. Troelstra is the Dutch Socialist leader who has been invited by the Austrian and German Socialists to confer at The Hague, whether the Austrian and German delegates, Seitz and Ellenbogen, are accordingly proceeding. Mr. Troelstra after The Hague conference will attend the British Labour conference in England on June 20th.]

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 18. The Silver Market is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIAN FAILURE CONFIRMED.

LONDON, June 18.

Last night's Italian official message confirms the failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains which is the most critical sector and shows that the Italians have every prospect of restoring the position on the Piave, where alone the enemy scored some success.

The British hold the post of honour on the mountains. How well they rose to the occasion is proved by the remark of a correspondent that the results of the enemy attack suggest it was the British who carried out the most successful offensive. The Austrians undoubtedly hoped to sweep the plains and crush Italy. The latter's achievement in resisting the first onslaught of the greatest offensive in her history assures that she is capable of striking a blow for the whole Allied cause.

The Germans are not likely to permit the Austrians to slacken their efforts and should they be compelled to send assistance their strength on the Western front will be correspondingly weakened.

SUCCESSFUL DRIVES BY ITALIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, June 18.

An Italian evening communiqué says: The enemy on June 17 did not renew his infantry attacks on the mountainous Montello front.

Our troops made successful drives and occupied a number of positions capturing machine-guns and some hundreds of prisoners.

Important actions developed south of Montello and along the Piave in the zone between Zenson and Fossalta, but the enemy was everywhere stopped by counter-attacks and abandoned several hundred prisoners.

Attempts to cross the river between Misserado and Pandolce were bloodily repulsed.

Other counter-attacks now developing on the lower Piave assured us advantage.

FOURTEEN BRIDGES OVER PIAVE.

LONDON, June 18.

Today's latest news is that the Austrians have thrown fourteen bridges over the Piave and gained about two-thirds of the Montello heights. The Allies, however, have plenty of reserves in the Montello region.

THE ENEMY GAINS SLIGHT.

LONDON, June 18.

An Italian semi-official message states that 71 of Austria's 92 mobilised Divisions are already identified, constituting the whole of Austria-Hungary's efficient troops.

The enemy is employing all available artillery and aviation resources and no fewer than 7,500 guns are in action.

Three Austro-Hungarian armies are engaged under Field-Marshal Boroevic von Borja, namely von Scheuchenstein's army, between the Asiatic and the Piave, Archduke Joseph's at Montello and von Wurms on the lower Piave.

Thousands of bodies cover the ground of the mountain sector and are becoming heaped up along the Piave.

The enemy gains, after two days, are very slight compared with the objectives assigned on the first day. Captured orders urge the necessity for capturing the fortified area with a view to reaching the Italian supplies. They also lay down instructions for the Army living on the country's resources and for personal pillage.

AN AUSTRIAN BLUNDER.

LONDON, June 18.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters points out that unless the Austrians can establish solid bridgeheads where they crossed the Piave and go on to capture the Asiatic and the Piave, the only result of their crossing will be that they will become prisoners.

ITALIAN ARMY IN GOD SPIRITS.

LONDON, June 18.

Reuter's Agency learns from an Italian military source that all the past losses of material have been made good. The munition factories have been working excellently. The troops have been highly trained and reorganised, and are better fed. They have been granted increased pay and insured in case of death. Provision has also been made for reinstating in civil life those who are injured. Consequently the spirit of the Army is splendid and higher than it has ever been.

It is believed the forces of the belligerents on this front are about equal in number and the opposing Divisions are about the same, although Austria has got larger reserves.

OFFENSIVE FORCED UPON AUSTRIA.

It is also believed the present offensive has been forced upon Austria through the German High Command by the German people who have shown a growing indignation against the Austrian inactivity, the High Command, against its better judgment, thus having to insist on an offensive, despite the known disaffection prevailing in the Austrian Army.

ITALY'S DETERMINATION.

NO DISHONOURABLE PEACE.

ROME, June 18.

Speaking in the Chamber, Signor Orlando dwelt on the sympathy of Italy for the oppressed Austrian nationalities who could absolutely rely on the promise of the Entente that their aspirations would be realised when the Entente is victorious.

He continued: The Government will neglect no opportunity of conducting an honourable peace, but no single possibility of such a peace has yet been presented. Certain so-called peace offers were solely enemy political manoeuvres. The Government is convinced that it is interpreting the sentiments of all Italians in declaring that national ambition is preferable to a dishonourable peace, but without inopportune boasting in the presence of the marvellous stand of the Italian Army, we can be confident that in a few days Caporetto will be avenged.

The Chamber by 283 to 34 voted confidence in the Government and adopted the provisional budget.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE A FAILURE.

PARIS, June 18.

M. Henri Bidou, writing in the Journal des Debats states:—

What we know indicates that the Austrian offensive has been as complete a defeat as possible and the whole plan of attack has been upset and shattered. The great assault on the line by the Austrians is a failure. If it does not succeed immediately it is possible it will be a long and bitter struggle, but the initial result must have a dominating influence on the whole development of the battle.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Enemy aircraft were active on the northern portion of the British front and also in the French battle zone.

We destroyed 12 and drove down 10 machines out of control. We lost 10 machines, of which six were working south of Montdidier.

We dropped 22 tons of bombs in the day-time and 12 tons at night-time, heavily attacking railways at Arras, Etaires, Comines and Courtrai, and the docks at Bruges.

Two of the British night-fighters have not returned.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, June 18.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We repulsed a raiding party south-eastward of Villers Bretonneux, taking a few prisoners.

We made successful raids southward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Moyenneville.

Patrol encounters eastward of Nieppe Forest yielded prisoners.

The hostile artillery is more active southward of Albert and is also active westward of Serre.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION BY FRENCH.

LONDON, June 18.

A French communiqué says:—

Southward of the Aisne, we successfully carried out a local operation south of Ambleny and east of Mont Gobert where we took 100 prisoners.

Between the Oureq and Marais our patrols took some prisoners.

The night was quiet elsewhere.

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, June 18.

A French communiqué reports:—

Between the Oise and Aisne we repulsed some enemy counter-attacks north of Saint-Étienne and consolidated this morning's gains.

We took 370 prisoners in this region and captured 25 machine-guns and eight trench-mortars.

50,000 GERMAN CASUALTIES.

PARIS, June 18.

M. Tardieu, the French High Commissioner to the United States, has returned from the Front and states that nearly 80,000 Germans were put out of action in the offensive between Montdidier and Noyon.

NAVAL AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, June 18.

The Admiralty reports that aeroplanes from the 13th to the 16th dropped 24 tons of bombs, with good results, on Zeebrugge, also on the docks at Ostend and the Belgian railway junction, the aerodrome at Bourbourg, the aerodrome at Ghistelles and on Aertseke. Hits were observed on the first four objectives and a fire started at Ostend.

Bombs were dropped on an enemy vessel.

Anti-aircraft guns at Bruges forced down one machine which the enemy artillery subsequently destroyed.

IRISH NAVAL RESERVE RECRUITS.

"BEATTY'S BOYS."

LONDON, June 18.

Sixty recruits for the Naval Reserve, mostly fishermen from the Irish coast, paraded Dublin en route to Devonport, accompanied by a naval guard of honour and a military band. They were cheered by large crowds. They carried a banner inscribed "Germans are sinking Irish ships and murdering Irishmen; join us and avenge the crime! We are Beatty's Boys. Brother fishermen come along, you are wanted."

THE HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

INTERESTING PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, June 18.

The Times in an editorial says the decision of the Government to hold regular meetings, for purposes of inter-departmental settlement of some of the more important Ministers outside the War Cabinet presents no constitutional novelty. There is no change in the incidence of responsibility or relations of the Government with Parliament except in the internal arrangement of business. This Home Affairs Committee is more important for what it suggests than for what it is. Its establishment may hasten the inevitable movement towards a true division of local and imperial business.

The supreme fact of the moment in the evolution of the British Commonwealth is that Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes and their colleagues from overseas, including those from India, are definitely engaged on equal terms with British Ministers in exercising executive authority over affairs concerning us all.

The Imperial War Cabinet is already a living reality, firmly rooted after years of trial and is accepted everywhere as an indispensable constitutional development. The House of Lords in discussing the Cabinet changes on the 13th would do well to mark their sense of this profound achievement to help forward a settlement and the great consequences it involves.

Such depends on the wishes of the Dominion Ministers who best know the possibilities and permanence of which such a partnership is capable under present conditions. A welcome awaits every proposal from the Dominions tending to the closest unity compatible with their well-established freedom and national growth.

One point on which no difference of opinion exists here is that the Dominion delegates must remain in England during 1918 as long as ever they can. We are glad to know that Mr. Hughes contemplates an extended mission. It would be sheer waste of his wonderful energy to let him come so far only for a month. The same applies to Sir Robert Borden and the others. Their fresh outlook, robust experience and special views about the ultimate settlement are indispensable throughout the great crisis this summer.

A RUSSIAN RESOLUTION.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, June 18.

The Press Bureau states that a wireless Russian message announces that the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, by a resolution passed on June 1st, declares that it is being attacked by international imperialism on all fronts and by the conditions thereof. Russia therefore expels from the Committee the representatives of the Revolutionary Socialists; also the Right and Centre and Mensheviks recommend their expulsion from the local Soviets because they organised an armed revolt in conjunction with General Kaledin and Kornilov in the Don. General Khvat and Kolchak in Siberia, and lately the Czech-Slovaks and the Bjinsk band.

THE WRECK OF THE "KONIGEN REGENCY."

THE HAGUE, June 18.

The tugboat Konigen is proceeding today to examine the wreck of the Konigen Regency with a British Naval Commander and a German Lieutenant.

The examination has been entrusted to Lieutenant Vink of the Dutch Navy.

MERCANTILE CRUISER SUNK.

16 PRESUMED LOST.

LONDON, June 17.

The Admiralty announces that a German submarine torpedoed and sank the armed mercantile cruiser Palla on June 13th.

An officer and fifteen men are presumed to be drowned.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

THE DRAWING will take place in the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 4 p.m.

100,000 tickets have been issued. 95,000 have been sold (for division of prizes see separate advertisement).

The following numbers have not been sold—10980/14699, 11120/11139, 80820/80959, 88757/88899, 96443/99999.

In the event of any of these unsold tickets being drawn against any prize, the number of the ticket will be treated as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw another prize. If any ticket-number comes out twice, it will be treated the second time as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

Admission free to the Theatre. The stage will be reserved for the Officials conducting the drawing.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. HONGKONG, 18th June, 1918.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that out of 100,000 tickets issued, 95,000 have been sold.

The resulting amount will be dealt with as follows:—

95,000 tickets at \$5 each \$ 480,000

Less estimated expenses -10,000

Total for distribution \$ 470,000

25% is given to War Charities 117,500

Leaving for distribution in prizes \$ 352,500

The Prizes will be as follows:—

Prize No.	1	2	3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-16	17-22	23-31	32-43	44-57	58-80	81-102	103
No.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	6	9	12	14	23	22	1
Amount	\$176,250	52,875	35,250	10,000	7,500	5,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	700	400	300	200	100	25
Total	\$176,250	52,875	35,250	20,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	6,300	4,800	4,200	4,500	2,200	25

103 prizes totalling \$ 352,500

Winning tickets should be presented at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. HONGKONG, 18th June, 1918.

